

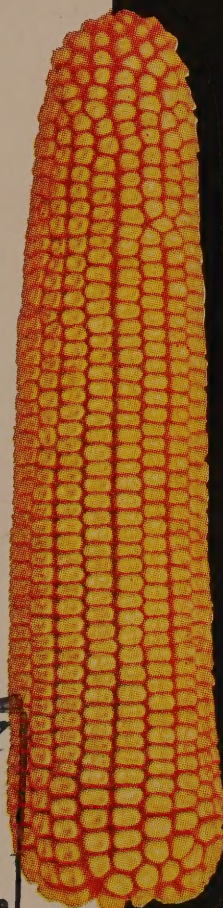
62

**LESTER  
PFISTER**

1961/62

187

**HYBRIDS**



**PFISTER CORN CO.**

**EL PASO, ILLINOIS**

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U. S. Department of Agriculture





*A field picture of Walter, Lester and Jerry Pfister, who own and operate the Pfister Hybrid Corn Co.*

## A SCIENTIST IN OVERALLS

Lester Pfister was not the first to discover that controlled pollination would result in a better seed. He did not originate the scientific theories behind hybrid seed corn. He is, instead, the scientist in overalls whose quiet perseverance and dogged determination put theories to work in the corn fields and became one of the first to produce a hybrid seed showing characteristics for which scientists had long hoped.

Pfister began farming when he was seventeen years old on land his grandfather had broken from open prairie. It wasn't long before the boy began to wonder why some of his corn produced a better yield—why some stalks stood in times of drouth and wind and some did not. He began making ear-to-row tests to determine which strains of open pollinated corn were most productive on his Woodford County (Ill.) farm. Lester showed the results to M. L. Mosher, Woodford County Farm Adviser. Mosher was greatly interested and proposed that young Pfister weigh and record yields in a comparative three-year test of 118 open-pollinated Woodford County strains. When the tests were completed, it was evident that one strain, entered by George Krug of Minonk, Illinois, was far superior to the other strains. Pfister discarded his old seed and planted Krug corn exclusively. News of the new corn quickly spread throughout the corn belt and Pfister sold over 100 bushels of his 1922 crop for seed purposes.

During the following years, 1925 through 1932, he experimented in breeding, crossing, testing, discarding, selecting, recording—making over 100,000 careful



pollinations—until, in 1932, his first successful crosses of inbreds were developed. One of the inbreds, developed in the 187th row of his corn field, and thus called Pfister's 187, is incorporated in many of the hybrids produced today by Lester Pfister.

The laborious work of developing and discarding continued. The years were plagued with drouths, floods, insects, and other crop hazards. In ironic fashion, nature aided Lester Pfister by eliminating the weak strains.

The dawn of victory was at hand. Farmers throughout the corn belt had become familiar with the new Pfister hybrid thanks to publicity given it by Henry Wallace in *Wallace's Farmer* and to the success of Pfister's Krug corn seed. In 1934, 665 bushels of Pfister's hybrid seed were sold. In 1938 two of his new crosses proved exceptional. Pfister named these Illinois 360 and Illinois 366, planted them the following year, and thus became the sole processor of the two finest hybrids yet developed. The entire Pfister crop — 37,000 bushels — was distributed in 1938. Pfister's 187 Hybrids were soon demanded by farmers in five states. It was not long before the demand for seed became greater than the capacity to produce it. An idea had become a big business. Quiet and unassuming Lester Pfister was a man well capable of handling the responsibilities of a big business.

Lester Pfister's two oldest sons, Jerry and Walter, are carrying on the work of their father and are as interested as he is in corn breeding and related work. Lester, Jerry, and Walter are active in both operation and management of the Pfister Hybrid Corn Company.

Maximum hybrid vigor, yield,  
quality, standability, insect  
tolerance and drought  
resistance can be obtained  
only by crossing two pure,  
unrelated, adapted inbred  
lines as a pure single cross.

With recent improvement in  
inbred lines — plus new and  
modern production methods —  
it is now possible and practical  
to produce this type  
of hybrid seed in large volume  
and at a reasonable cost to  
corn belt farmers.



by *Lester Pfister*

El Paso, Illinois

## HOW MUCH TO PAY FOR CUSTOM WORK

The figures below are intended to serve only as a guide in figuring costs and in setting rates for custom work.

The figures include a charge for cost of ownership—depreciation, interest on investment, taxes and insurance, and housing. They also include cost of operation—fuel or power, repairs, and lubrication.

The rates are based on work done under normal conditions. Long rows, large fields, or other favorable factors could reduce costs slightly. Small or irregular fields, point rows, soil conditions, and the like could push costs higher.

A charge for labor is NOT included. This varies with local conditions, so add your own figure. Supply and demand may vary the rates, but they serve as a guide.

| Farm operation                                                                      | Suggested charge under<br>normal conditions<br>(labor NOT included) |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|                                                                                     | Per<br>hour                                                         | Per<br>acre |
| <b>Tillage:</b>                                                                     |                                                                     |             |
| Plowing, 2-bottom.....                                                              | \$2.50.....                                                         | \$2.75      |
| Plowing, 3-bottom.....                                                              | 3.00.....                                                           | 2.50        |
| Disk harrow, 15-foot single...                                                      | 2.00.....                                                           | 0.50        |
| Disk harrow, 10-foot tandem.                                                        | 2.50.....                                                           | 0.80        |
| Disk harrow, 14-foot tandem.                                                        | 3.00.....                                                           | 0.70        |
| Spike-tooth harrow, 22-foot..                                                       | 1.80.....                                                           | 0.25        |
| Spring-tooth harrow, 17-foot.                                                       | 2.00.....                                                           | 0.65        |
| Packing, double-gang corru-<br>gated roller.....                                    | 2.00.....                                                           | 0.65        |
| <b>Planting:</b>                                                                    |                                                                     |             |
| Drill, small-grain, 11-foot....                                                     | 3.00.....                                                           | 0.80        |
| Drill, small-grain, 11-foot,<br>with fertilizer attachment<br>and grass seeder..... | 4.25.....                                                           | 1.10        |
| Endgate seeder.....                                                                 | 1.25.....                                                           | 0.30        |
| Packer seeder.....                                                                  | 2.50.....                                                           | 0.65        |
| Plant corn, drill, 2-row.....                                                       | 1.50.....                                                           | 1.00        |
| Plant corn, drill, 4-row.....                                                       | 3.00.....                                                           | 0.90        |
| Plant corn, check, with ferti-<br>lizer, 2-row.....                                 | 1.75.....                                                           | 1.20        |
| Plant corn, check, with ferti-<br>lizer, 4-row.....                                 | 4.00.....                                                           | 1.00        |



|                                                     |                |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Plant corn, check, with fertilizer, 6-row . . . . . | 5.00 . . . . . | 1.00 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|

### Cultivation:

|                                          |                |      |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Rotary hoe or weeder, 2-row . . . . .    | 1.80 . . . . . | 0.50 |
| Rotary hoe or weeder, 4-row . . . . .    | 2.50 . . . . . | 0.40 |
| Cultivate, 2-row . . . . .               | 1.75 . . . . . | 0.85 |
| Cultivate, 4-row . . . . .               | 3.00 . . . . . | 0.70 |
| Cultivate, 6-row . . . . .               | 4.00 . . . . . | 0.70 |
| Cultivate and fertilize, 2-row . . . . . | 2.00 . . . . . | 1.05 |
| Cultivate and fertilize, 4-row . . . . . | 3.25 . . . . . | 0.90 |

### Harvesting:

|                                                  |                |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Corn picking, 2-row . . . . .                    | 6.50 . . . . . | 3.25 |
| Combining direct or pick-up . . . . .            | 7.00 . . . . . | 3.50 |
| Corn combining . . . . .                         | 8.00 . . . . . | 4.00 |
| Windrowing . . . . .                             | 2.50 . . . . . | 0.85 |
| Forage harvesting,<br>corn and sorghum . . . . . | 6.00 . . . . . | 6.00 |
| Forage harvesting,<br>grass and legume . . . . . | 5.00 . . . . . | 5.00 |

### Haying:

|                                      |                                          |      |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------|
| Mowing or pasture clipping . . . . . | 2.25 . . . . .                           | 0.75 |
| Raking, side delivery . . . . .      | 2.50 . . . . .                           | 0.80 |
| Baling, field pickup . . . . .       | 0.11 per bale, not<br>per hour . . . . . | .... |
| Field chopping . . . . .             | 6.00 . . . . .                           | .... |

### Fertilizing:

|                                                      |                |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Spread commercial fertilizer,<br>broadcast . . . . . | 2.25 . . . . . | 0.70 |
| Tractor and manure loader . . . . .                  | 2.00 . . . . . | .... |

### Spraying:

|                                                                    |                |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Sprayer, tractor with at-<br>tached or trailer-type boom . . . . . | 2.00 . . . . . | .... |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|

### Miscellaneous:

|                                                 |                                                                                          |      |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Cut cornstalks, 2-row,<br>rotary-type . . . . . | 2.50 . . . . .                                                                           | 1.20 |
| Saw wood, chain saw . . . . .                   | 2.50 . . . . .                                                                           | .... |
| Tractor only, 2-plow . . . . .                  | 1.25 . . . . .                                                                           | .... |
| Tractor only, 3-plow . . . . .                  | 1.50 . . . . .                                                                           | .... |
| Tractor only, 4-plow . . . . .                  | 1.75 . . . . .                                                                           | .... |
| Shell corn . . . . .                            | 2½c per bushel . . . . .                                                                 | .... |
| Dry shelled corn or small grain . . . . .       | 1c per bushel per per-<br>cent of moisture re-<br>moved; 5c minimum<br>charge per bushel | .... |

# CONDENSED INSECTICIDE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FIELD CORN INSECTS—NHE 98 CORN 1/1/61

| Insects                              | NHE No. | Approx. time of attack | Insecticides                                                                         |                                  |           |                       |                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                      |         |                        | Name                                                                                 | Lb. actual per acre              | Placement | Timing of application |                                                                                       |
| Seed corn maggot<br>Seed corn beetle | 27      | At time of Germ.       | Dieldrin<br>Heptachlor                                                               | Follow manufacturer's directions |           | On seed               | Protects the seed only at planting time (also soil applications, as for rootworms).   |
| Southern and northern corn rootworm  | 26      | June-Aug.              |                                                                                      | Broadcast                        | In row    |                       |                                                                                       |
|                                      |         |                        | Aldrin<br>Heptachlor                                                                 | 1½<br>1½                         | 1<br>1    | In soil<br>In soil    | Preferably 2 weeks or more before planting. If broadcast, work into soil immediately. |
| Wireworm                             | 43      | May-July               | As for rootworm, but use 3 lb. on peat soils or for high populations of large worms. |                                  |           |                       |                                                                                       |
| Grape colaspis                       | 25      | May-July               | As for rootworm.                                                                     |                                  |           |                       |                                                                                       |
| White grub                           | 23      | June-Oct.              | Aldrin<br>Heptachlor                                                                 | 3<br>3                           |           | In soil               | Broadcast and disk in. 1 to 1½ lb. kills only small grubs.                            |
| Sod webworm                          | 42      | May & June             | DDT                                                                                  | 1½                               |           | Over row              | At time of initial attack.                                                            |
| Cutworms                             | 38      | May & June             | Preplant soil treatment, broadcast only.                                             |                                  |           |                       |                                                                                       |
|                                      |         |                        | Dieldrin                                                                             | ½                                |           |                       | When damage is first noticeable; high gallonage of finished spray needed.             |
|                                      |         |                        | Toxaphene                                                                            | 3                                |           | At base of plant      |                                                                                       |
|                                      |         |                        | Endrin                                                                               | ¼                                |           |                       |                                                                                       |
| Grasshopper                          | 74      | June-Sept.             | Dieldrin<br>Toxaphene                                                                | ⅛<br>1½                          |           | On entire plant       | As needed.                                                                            |
| Flea beetle                          | 36      | May & June             | DDT<br>Dieldrin                                                                      | 1½<br>¼                          |           | Over row              | When damage becomes apparent on small corn.                                           |
| Armyworm                             | 21      | May & June             | Dieldrin<br>Toxaphene                                                                | ¼<br>1½                          |           | Over row              | At first migration or when damage first becomes apparent.                             |
| Fall armyworm                        | 34      | June, Aug. & Sept.     | DDT                                                                                  | 1½                               |           | In whorl as granules. | When plants show leaf ragging. When silking (see earworm). Granules preferred.        |
|                                      |         |                        | Toxaphene                                                                            | 1½                               |           |                       |                                                                                       |



|                                  |    |                        |                                                                            |                                                               |                                                       |                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------|----|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chinch bug                       | 35 | June, July<br>& August | Dieldrin<br>Endrin                                                         | $\frac{1}{2}$<br>$\frac{1}{4}$                                | At base<br>of plant                                   | At beginning of migration. Also<br>apply strip in adjacent grain.                                             |
| Thrips                           | 39 | June                   | DDT                                                                        | $1\frac{1}{2}$                                                | As foliage<br>spray                                   | When severe wilting and severe<br>discoloration are noticeable.                                               |
| Corn leaf aphid                  | 29 | July-Sept.             | Malathion<br>Parathion<br>Phosdrin                                         | 1<br>$\frac{1}{4}$<br>$\frac{1}{4}$                           | As foliage<br>spray                                   | Usually at pretassel when aphids<br>are thick on occasional plants.                                           |
| Corn borer,<br>first generation  |    | June-July              | DDT                                                                        | $1\frac{1}{2}$ as spray;<br>$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 as<br>granules | On Upper $\frac{1}{3}$<br>of plant and<br>into whorl. | Tassel ratio 30 to 50, 75% or more<br>plants show recent borer feeding in<br>whorl.                           |
|                                  |    |                        | (toxaphene as granules, or endrin as spray or granules, may also be used.) |                                                               |                                                       |                                                                                                               |
| Corn borer,<br>second generation |    | Mid-August             | DDT<br>Endrin                                                              | As for first<br>$\frac{1}{4}$                                 | From ear<br>upward                                    | When eggs are first found hatching<br>in late-planted fields.                                                 |
| Corn earworm                     | 33 | July,<br>August        | DDT                                                                        | $1\frac{1}{2}$ plus 2<br>gal. of ear-<br>worm oil             | In ear<br>zone.                                       | 2 to 4 applications at 3- to 5-day<br>intervals, starting at 10% silk.<br>25 gal. of finished spray per acre. |

#### RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF RECOMMENDED INSECTICIDES ON CORN

This table gives the required time interval in days between application and pasturing or harvesting of corn for grain, ensilage, or stover. Further limitations or qualifications are listed in the footnotes. Read labels carefully and follow precautions.

|                          | Aldrin | DDT | Dieldrin | Endrin | Heptachlor | Malathion | Parathion | Phosdrin | Toxaphene |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|----------|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Field corn-seed and soil | B      |     | B        |        | B          |           |           |          |           |
| -Grain                   |        | B   | 60       | 45 D   |            | B         | 12        | 1        | B         |
| -ensilage                |        | C   | 60       | 45 D   |            | 7         | 12        | 1        | A         |
| -stover                  |        | C   | 60       | 45 D   |            | 7         | 12        | 1        | A         |

A—Do not feed treated forage to dairy animals. If you feed treated forage to other than milking cattle, remove from the treated forage six weeks before slaughter. B—No specific restrictions. C—Do not use treated corn for ensilage or stover for dairy cattle. Fattening cattle can be fed granule-treated ensilage or stover (one treatment only), but not within 90 days of market. Fattening cattle should not be fed sprayed ensilage but may be fed stover sprayed once if they are removed from the treated stover 90 days before market. D—One application only.

Prepared by entomologist of the Illinois Agricultural Extension Service and Illinois Natural History Survey. For additional copies, see your county farm adviser. Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Louis B. Howard, Director. Acts approved by Congress May 8, and June 30, 1914.

## PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN CORN

| Product                                                 | Soil   | Amount per Acre   |           | Amount Water per Acre |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|
|                                                         |        | 13" band          | Broadcast | 13" band              | Broadcast  |
| ATRAZINE 80 W<br>or<br>SIMAZINE 80 W<br>Wettable Powder | Light  | $\frac{5}{6}$ lb. | 2½ lb.    | 7-14 gal.             | 20-40 gal. |
|                                                         | Medium | 1¼ lb.            | 3¾ lb.    | 7-14 gal.             | 20-40 gal. |
|                                                         | Heavy  | 1⅔ lb.            | 5 lb.     | 7-14 gal.             | 20-40 gal. |
| ATRAZINE 20 G<br>(20% Granular)                         | Light  | 4½ lb.            | 13½ lb.   |                       |            |
|                                                         | Medium | 5½ lb.            | 16½ lb.   |                       |            |
|                                                         | Heavy  | 7 lb.             | 21 lb.    |                       |            |
| Randox (Liquid)                                         |        | 1⅓ qt.            | 4 qt.     | 10 gal.               | 20-30 gal. |
| Randox (Granular)                                       |        | 7 lb.             | 20 lb.    |                       |            |
| Randox T (Liquid)                                       |        | 1½ qt.            | 4½ qt.    | 10 gal.               | 20-30 gal. |
| Randox T (Granular)                                     |        | 10 lb.            | 30 lb.    |                       |            |
| 2, 4-D Granular (LV)                                    |        | 3⅓ lb.            | 10 lb.    |                       |            |
| 2, 4-D Ester (4 lb.)                                    |        | $\frac{2}{3}$ qt. | 2 qt.     | 10 gal.               | 20-30 gal. |

### REMARKS

Simazine or Atrazine at planting time will control most annual grasses and broad leaf weeds for the entire season.

Randox is used to control most annual grasses. Randox T is used to control most broadleaf weeds and grasses. DO NOT use Randox or Randox T on sandy type soils.

2,4-D products are not recommended for sandy type soils. Grassy weed control will range from unsatisfactory to fair control. Broad leaf weeds from fair to good control.

## POST-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL IN CORN

2,4-D is recommended by most chemical companies for control of most broadleaf weeds when they are small and corn is from 4 to 18 inches tall. Use ½ to 1 pint in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Drop nozzles should be used after corn is 12 inches tall.



## GENERAL POPULATION DATA

| Row Spacing | Hill Spacing | Hills Per Acre | Population Per Acre |              |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
|             |              |                | @ 3 per Hill        | @ 4 per Hill |
| 36"         | 27"          | 6453           | 19,359              | 25,812       |
| 36"         | 30"          | 5808           | 17,424              | 23,232       |
| 36"         | 33"          | 5280           | 15,840              | 21,120       |
| 36"         | 36"          | 4840           | 14,520              | 19,360       |
| 36"         | 40"          | 4356           | 13,068              | 17,427       |
| 38"         | 27"          | 6114           | 18,342              | 24,456       |
| 38"         | 30"          | 5503           | 16,509              | 22,012       |
| 38"         | 33"          | 5000           | 15,000              | 20,000       |
| 38"         | 36"          | 4585           | 13,755              | 18,340       |
| 38"         | 40"          | 4126           | 12,378              | 16,504       |
| 40"         | 27"          | 5808           | 17,424              | 23,232       |
| 40"         | 30"          | 5227           | 15,681              | 20,908       |
| 40"         | 33"          | 4752           | 14,256              | 19,008       |
| 40"         | 36"          | 4356           | 13,068              | 17,427       |
| 40"         | 40"          | 3920           | 11,760              | 15,680       |
| 42"         | 27"          | 5531           | 16,593              | 22,124       |
| 42"         | 30"          | 4978           | 14,934              | 19,912       |
| 42"         | 33"          | 4526           | 13,578              | 18,104       |
| 42"         | 36"          | 4149           | 12,447              | 16,596       |
| 42"         | 40"          | 3734           | 11,202              | 14,936       |

## NUMBER AND LENGTH OF ROWS IN AN ACRE

This table will give you a fairly accurate and fast way to determine the number of acres of corn in a field or portion of a field by figuring the length of the rows and the distance between rows. For instance, if the rows are 40 inches apart and 160 rods long, then 4.9 rows make an acre.

| Length<br>of Row | Number of Rows to Make One acre if<br>Distance Between Rows is: |               |               |               |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                  | <u>36 in.</u>                                                   | <u>38 in.</u> | <u>40 in.</u> | <u>42 in.</u> |
| 40 Rods          | 22.2                                                            | 20.8          | 19.8          | 18.8          |
| 50 Rods          | 17.6                                                            | 16.6          | 15.8          | 15.0          |
| 60 Rods          | 14.7                                                            | 13.9          | 13.2          | 12.5          |
| 70 Rods          | 12.6                                                            | 11.9          | 11.3          | 10.7          |
| 80 Rods          | 11.1                                                            | 10.4          | 9.9           | 9.4           |
| 90 Rods          | 9.8                                                             | 9.3           | 8.8           | 8.3           |
| 100 Rods         | 8.8                                                             | 8.3           | 7.9           | 7.5           |
| 110 Rods         | 8.1                                                             | 7.6           | 7.1           | 6.8           |
| 120 Rods         | 7.3                                                             | 6.9           | 6.5           | 6.2           |
| 130 Rods         | 6.6                                                             | 6.4           | 6.0           | 5.8           |
| 140 Rods         | 6.2                                                             | 5.9           | 5.6           | 5.3           |
| 150 Rods         | 5.8                                                             | 5.5           | 5.3           | 5.0           |
| 160 Rods         | 5.5                                                             | 5.2           | 4.9           | 4.7           |

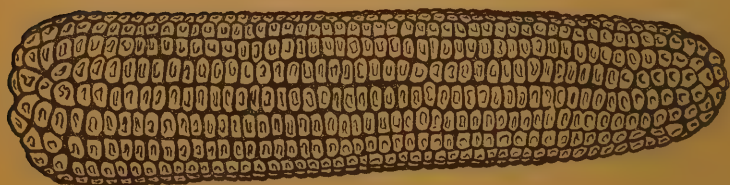


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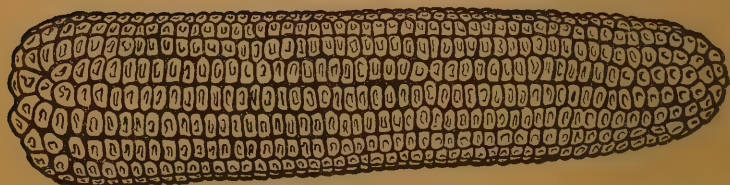
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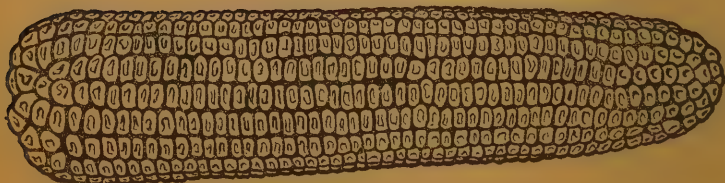


**LP 112** This early maturing hybrid has large well formed utility type ears. Stalks are medium to low in height with medium-low ears. It is well adapted to North and North Central sections of the Corn Belt.



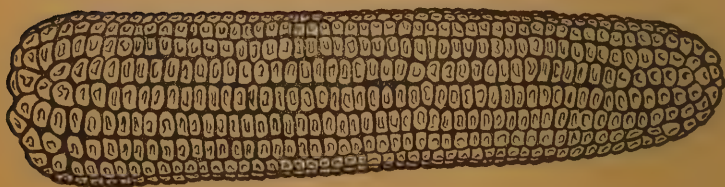


**LP 4897** A Corn Belt favorite. Excellent quality, heavy dark green foliage, resistant to drought, disease and insects. Large cylindrical ears. Medium early maturity with stalks and ears of medium height. Well adapted to North Central, Central and South Central sections.

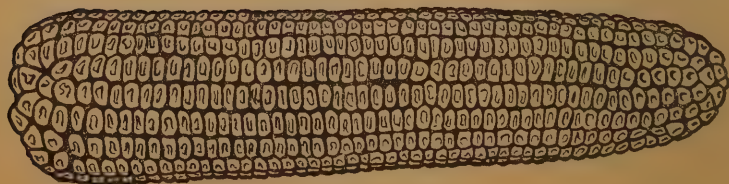




**LP 444** A popular addition to our triple number hybrids. Insect and disease resistant. Excellent quality grain on uniform ears and stalks. Stalks and ears are medium height. Adapted to North Central and Central sections.

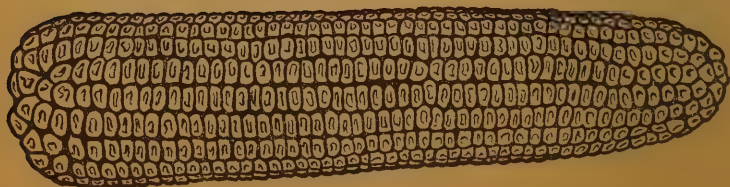


**LP 555** This high yielding medium-early hybrid with excellent quality grain has become a favorite with farmers. Stalks are medium height with well placed ears. Well adapted to a variety of soil types and has outstanding lodging resistance. Very tolerant to insects. Adapted to North Central, Central and South Central sections.

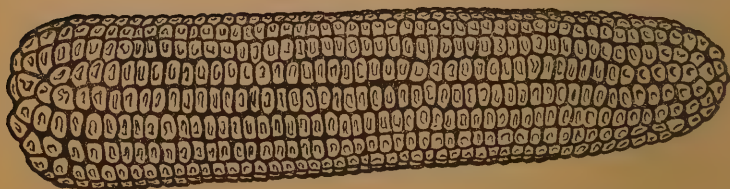




**LP 1897** Outstanding ability to adjust itself to variable conditions has made 1897 one of our most dependable and popular hybrids. Large cylindrical ears, deep grains, medium height, stiff stalks, good quality. Adapted to Central, South Central and Southern sections.

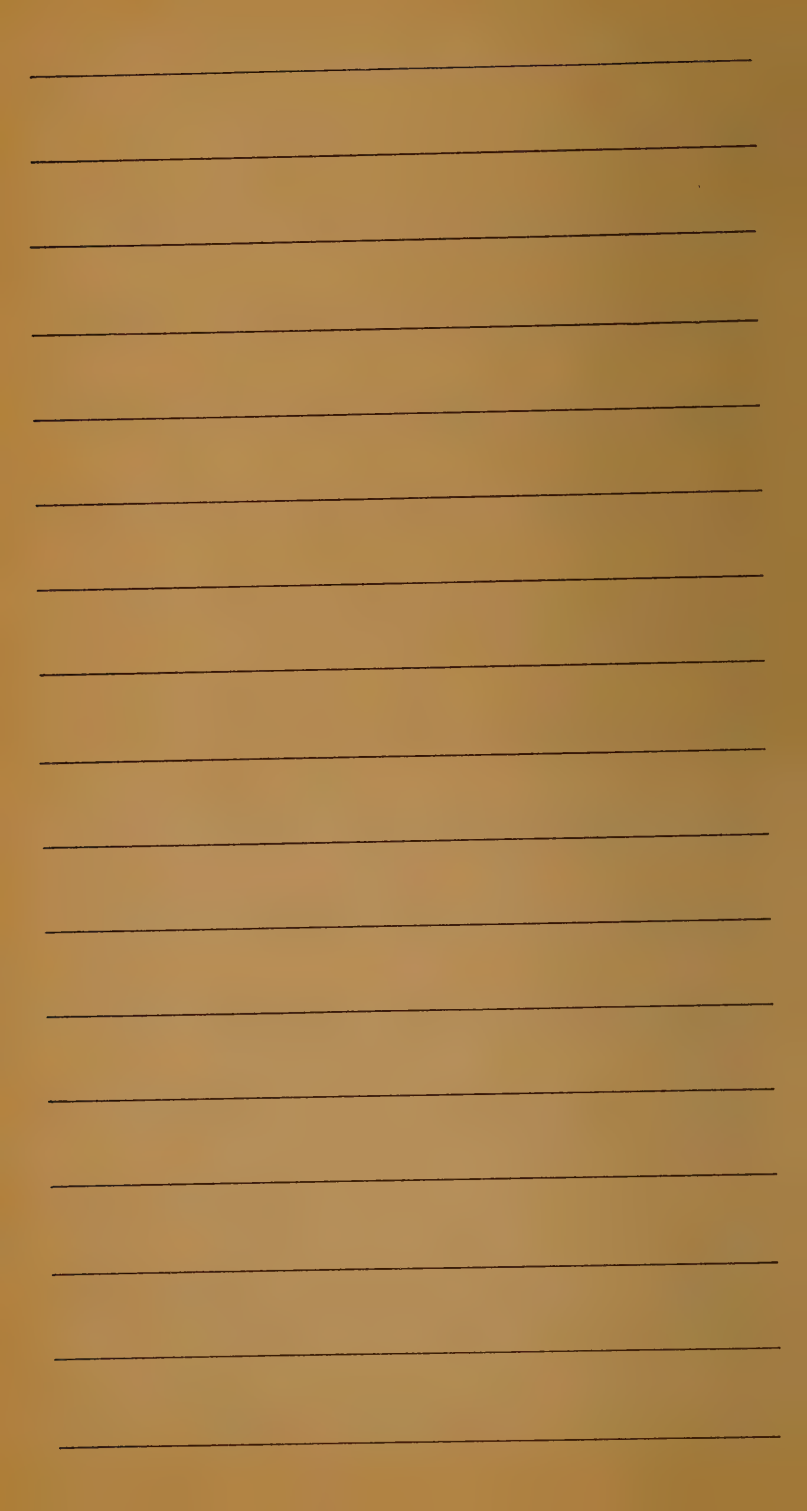


**LP 164** One of our truly great hybrids. Large eared, deep grained, stiff stalked with medium low ears with good quality grain. This hybrid has continued to grow in popularity throughout the Corn Belt. Used widely in North Central, Central and South Central sections.





**LP 600** This is another hybrid of medium maturity that has become a favorite in the few years it has been in production. The ear, grain, and stalk qualities are of the character that is popular with Central and South Central farmers. It is well adapted to a wide variety of soil types.





A typical field of Lester Pfister Single Cross. Note the standability and uniformity of a Single Cross Hybrid. The most noteworthy improvements over the double cross hybrids include higher yield, better quality, uniformity and easier harvesting.

# **PURE** *Single*

*Developed by Lester Pfister for Corn Belt*

After 27 years of experience in hybrid seed corn production I recommend that all corn belt farmers:

1. Compare Pure Single Cross hybrids on their own farm with any other hybrid and decide for themselves which is the most profitable.
2. Compare all yields on basis of crop actually harvested with a picker, picker-sheller or combine.
3. Compare the seed cost of this new and better hybrid seed on basis of net profit per acre, not cost per bushel of seed.

# *Cross* **HYBRID**

*Farmers who want the Best in Seed Corn*

You are invited to visit us any time and see for yourself how this seed is produced and why so many farmers demand this Pure Single Cross seed for their entire farm every year because they get:

1. 10 to 20 or more bushels per acre increase in yield.
2. Clean and easy harvesting at all times.
3. Uniformity and high quality found only in a Pure Single Cross.

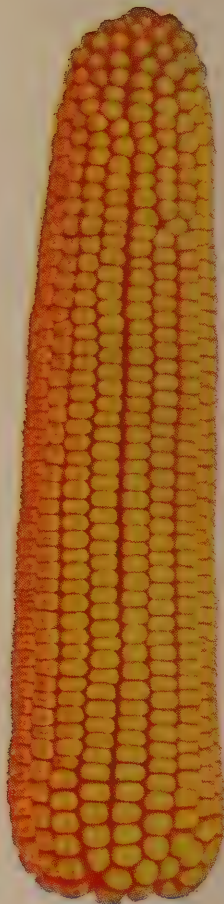
*Lester Pfister*



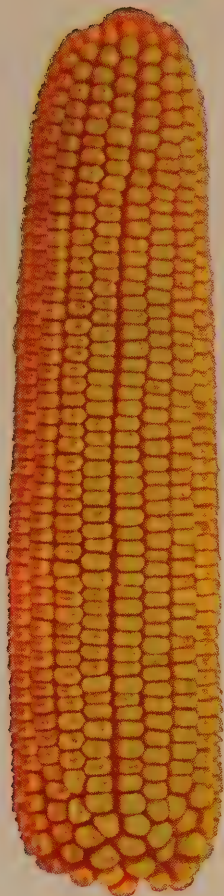
**187-1** This is an early single cross. Developed by Lester Pfister for profitable planting in the Northern areas, it delivers high yield, better quality corn.



**187-5** This is a medium maturity single cross. It was developed by Lester Pfister for the Central Corn Belt areas, and offers quality, uniformity, high yield, and easier harvesting.



**187-6** This is a later maturing single cross. Reports to Lester Pfister from growers in the Southern Corn Belt areas indicate it is ideal for that land and climate.



**187-7** This is another medium maturity single cross, similar to 187-5 in both yield and maturity. The ears are carried lower, however, on shorter stalks.

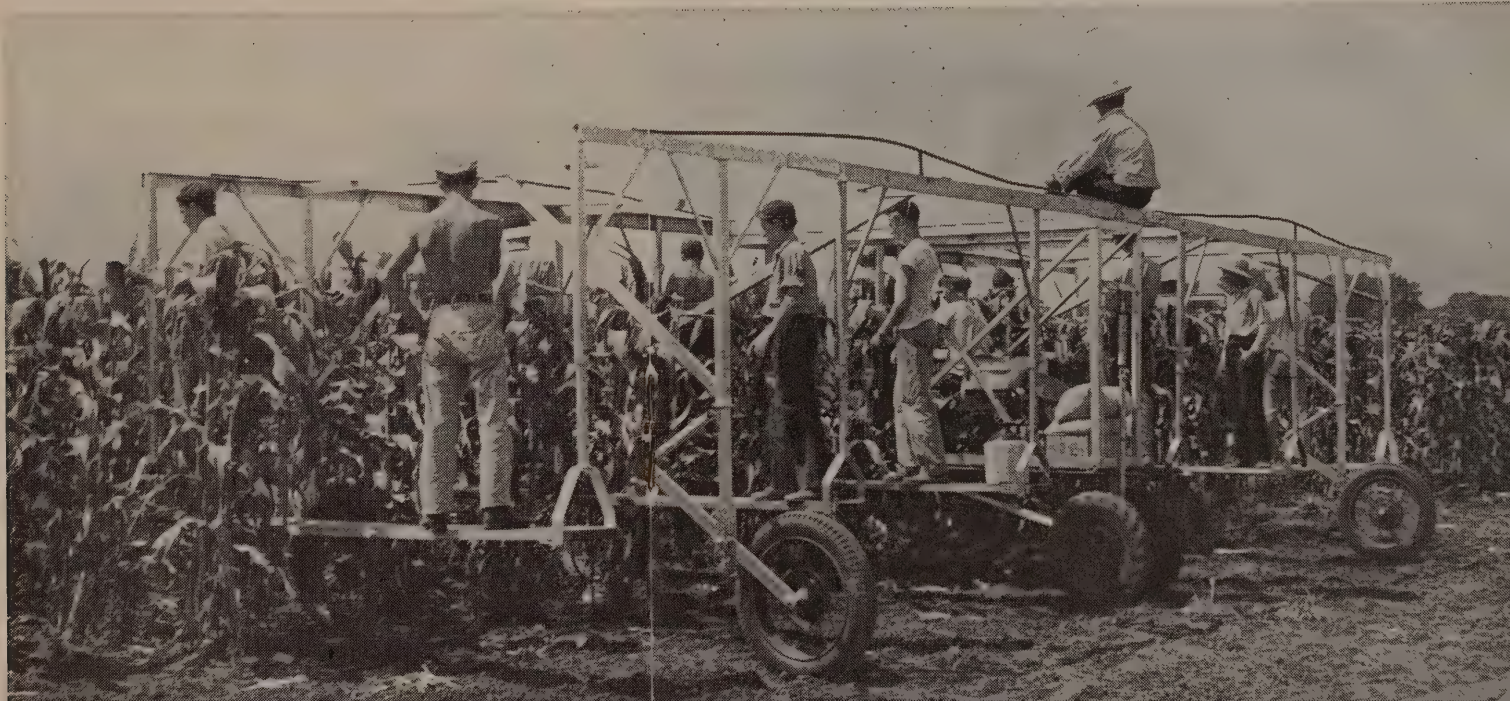
**187-9** This is a high yielding, dark green, stiff stalked medium maturity hybrid carrying its large cylindrical ears at a very desirable height on medium height stalks.





Three of these 12-row planters were designed by Lester in 1957. They were assembled in order to insure an early and timely planting of 4500 acres of Lester Pfister Hybrids.

All Lester Pfister Hybrids are detasseled by hand. This is to insure 100% pollination for the seed that you plant. There are 47 of these Company owned machines. The first detasseling machine was invented by Lester Pfister in 1937.

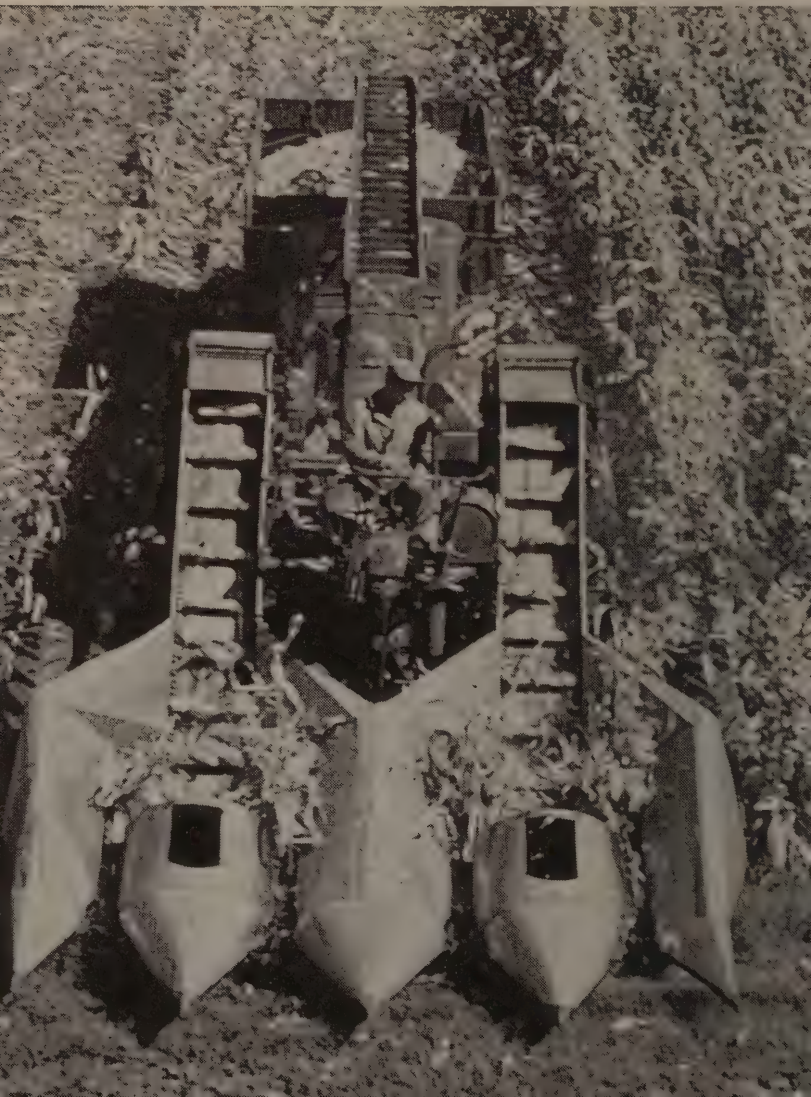






The first 4-row picker in the corn belt was designed by Lester Pfister 18 years ago. Only recently several picker manufacturers have been making and selling them.

Seven 4-row pickers with Caterpillar D-4's as power units were made to insure prompt and efficient picking before frost.







Each ear is handled individually as it is inspected for size, shape and quality. There is no moving belt sorting. The ears must be pulled out of hopper and placed in either the cull chute or on the seed belt. This is a more costly method, but it does make the highest quality seed.

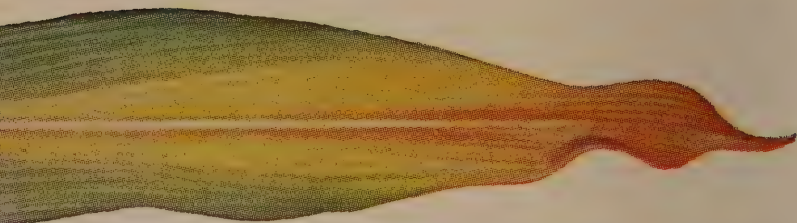


To insure against cracked kernels and damaged seed Lester Pfister designed these drying bins in 1947. Horizontal air ducts the length of the bin exhaust the moisture. The seed is dried in these bins before shelling. Capacity—30,000 bu. sorted ear seed corn at one time.

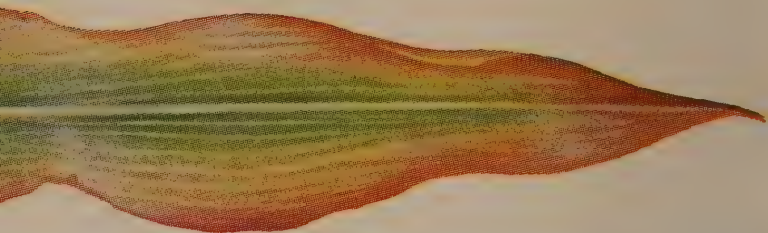


For planting accuracy, Lester Pfister invented the Jitterbug grader. It grades the seed to within  $\frac{1}{64}$  of an inch in width and thickness. It is the most reliable way of sizing seed known. In addition, the corn is run over a gravity separator and then through a length grader.

# BE YOUR OWN



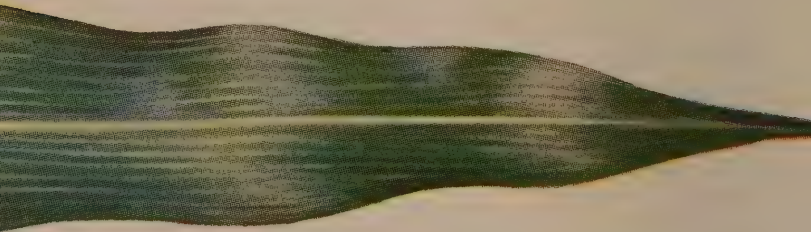
**NITROGEN** hunger sign is yellowing that starts at tip and moves along middle of leaf.



**POTASH** deficiency appears as a firing or drying along the tips and edges of lowest leaves.



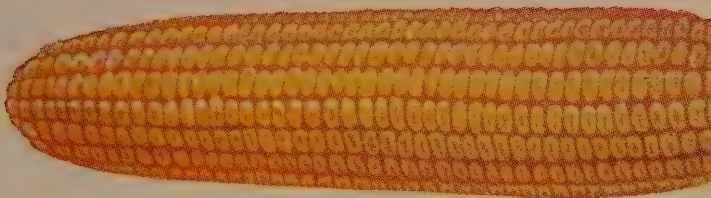
**PHOSPHATE** shortage marks leaves with reddish-purple, particularly on young plants.



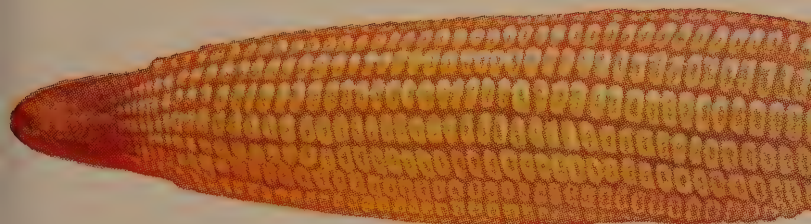
**HEALTHY** leaves shine with a rich dark green color when adequately fed.



# CORN DOCTOR



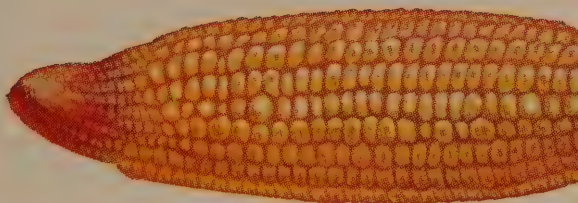
**SMALLER THAN NORMAL SIZED EARS** usually are a sign of low fertility. For better yields, boost fertilizer application.



**POTASH** shortage shows up in ears with poorly filled tips and loose chaffy kernels.



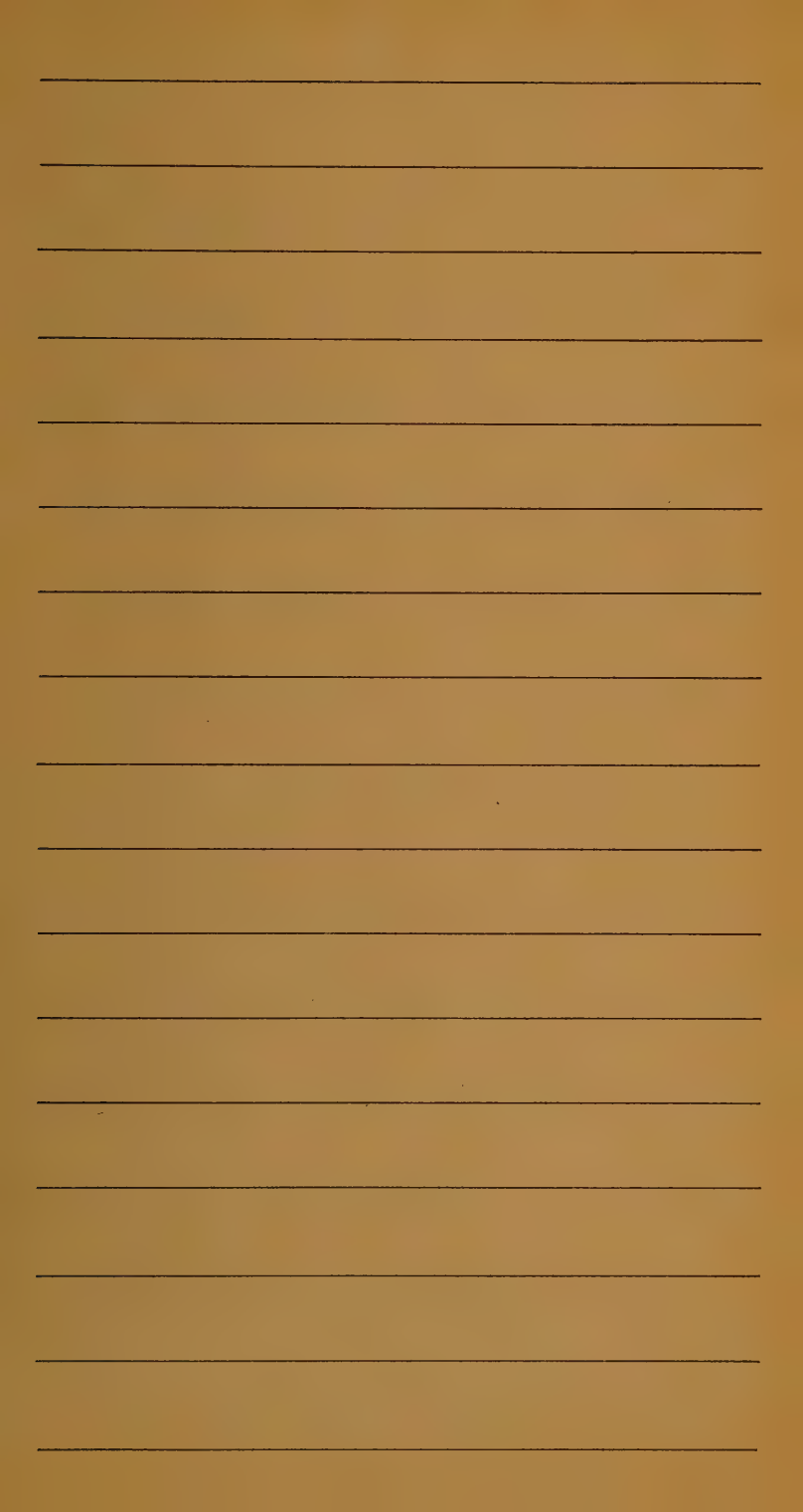
**PHOSPHATE** shortages interfere with pollination and kernel fill. Ears are small, often are twisted and with undeveloped kernels.

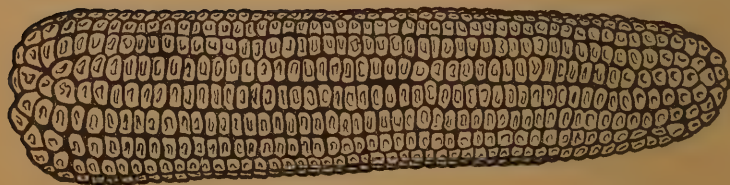


**NITROGEN** is essential throughout the growing season. If plant runs out of nitrogen at critical time, ears are small and protein content is low. Kernels at tip do not fill.



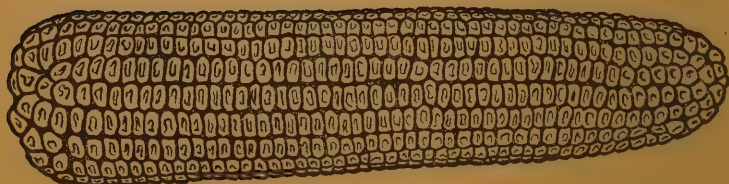
The PROOF of the Pudding — heavy, well-filled ears uniformly spaced on sturdy stalks standing in line for the picker. This is a field of Lester Pfister 187 Hybrids.



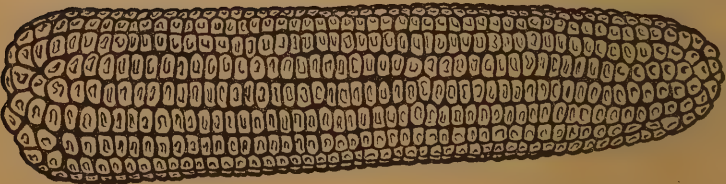




**LP 666** This outstanding hybrid combines all the desirable characteristics of high yield, lodging resistance, corn borer tolerance, quality and adaptability to a wide range of soil types. Stalks are medium height with well placed, large cylindrical ears. If your farm is in the Central, South Central or Southern sections of the corn belt, you will find LP 666 highly satisfactory.

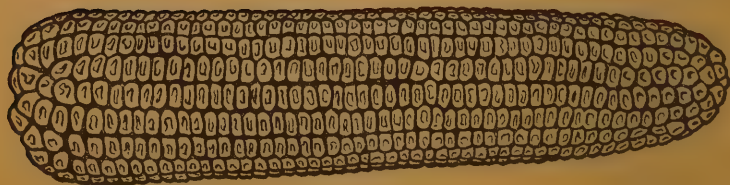


**LP 777** A truly distinctive hybrid of medium maturity, well adapted to a wide range of seasonal conditions and soil types. Medium height stalks with large utility type ears. The plants are lodging resistant and insect tolerant. It is well adapted to Central, South Central and Southern sections where farmers claim it is a real champion.

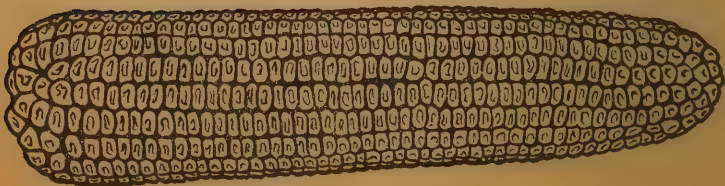




**LP 350** A new blight-resistant hybrid with outstanding lodging resistance. Ears are of large utility type tapering slightly to the tip. LP 350 is similar in maturity to 555 and 4879.



**LP 456** An outstanding hybrid. Combines the desirable characteristics of high yield, quality, adaptability and lodging resistance into one great hybrid. Ears are medium height on stalks, and are large and cylindrical. Well adapted for North Central, Central and South Central sections.



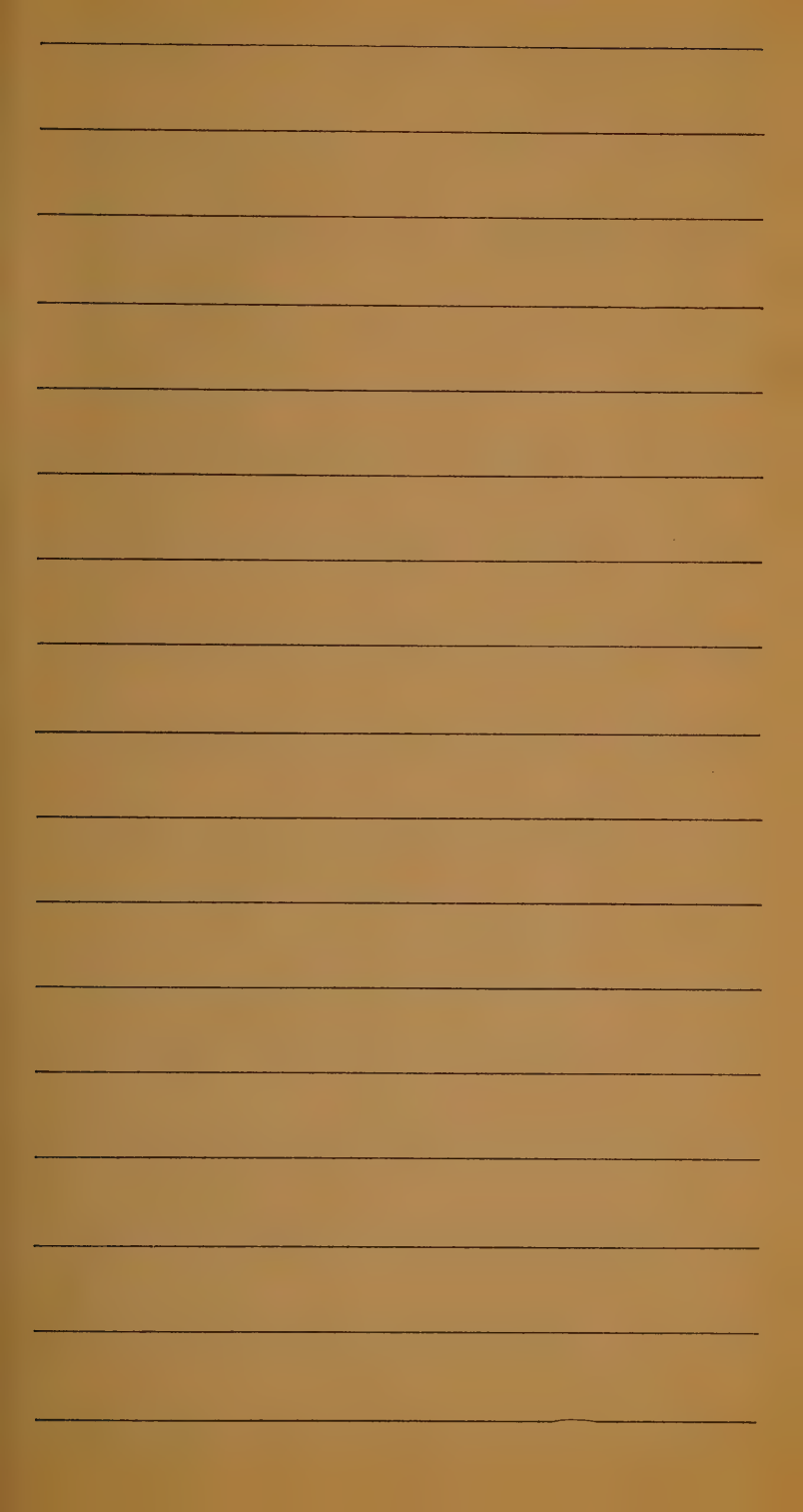


**LP 390** This new high yielding, blight and lodging resistant hybrid has been outstanding in tests. Adapted to Central and South Central sections of the corn belt. This hybrid produces a large, well-filled ear.

**LESTER  
PFISTER**  
— 187 —  
**HYBRIDS**

**LESTER  
PFISTER**  
— 187 —  
**HYBRIDS**

**LESTER  
PFISTER**  
— 187 —  
**HYBRIDS**





**LESTER  
PFISTER**

187

## HYBRIDS

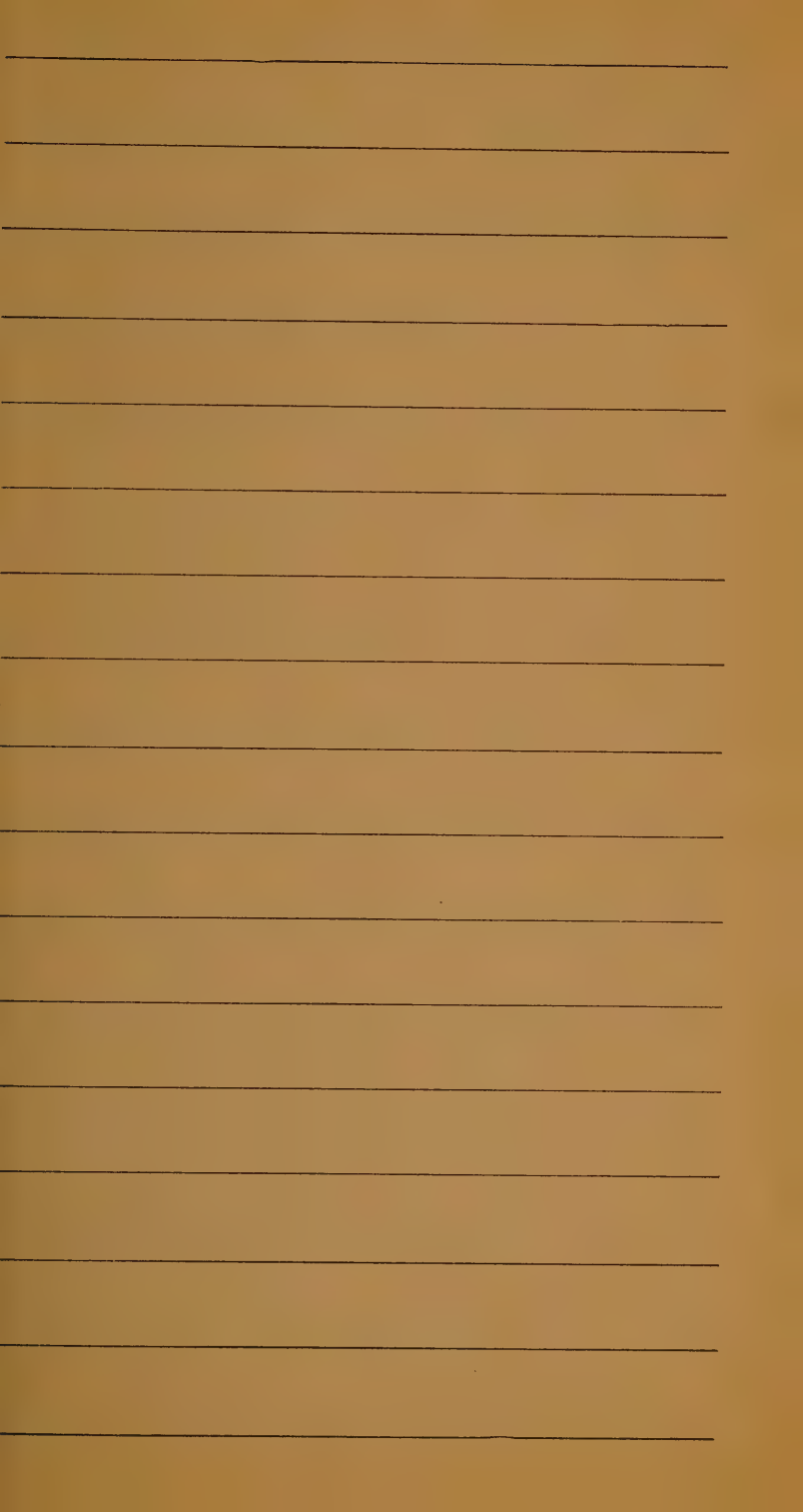
This image shows a single sheet of cream-colored paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

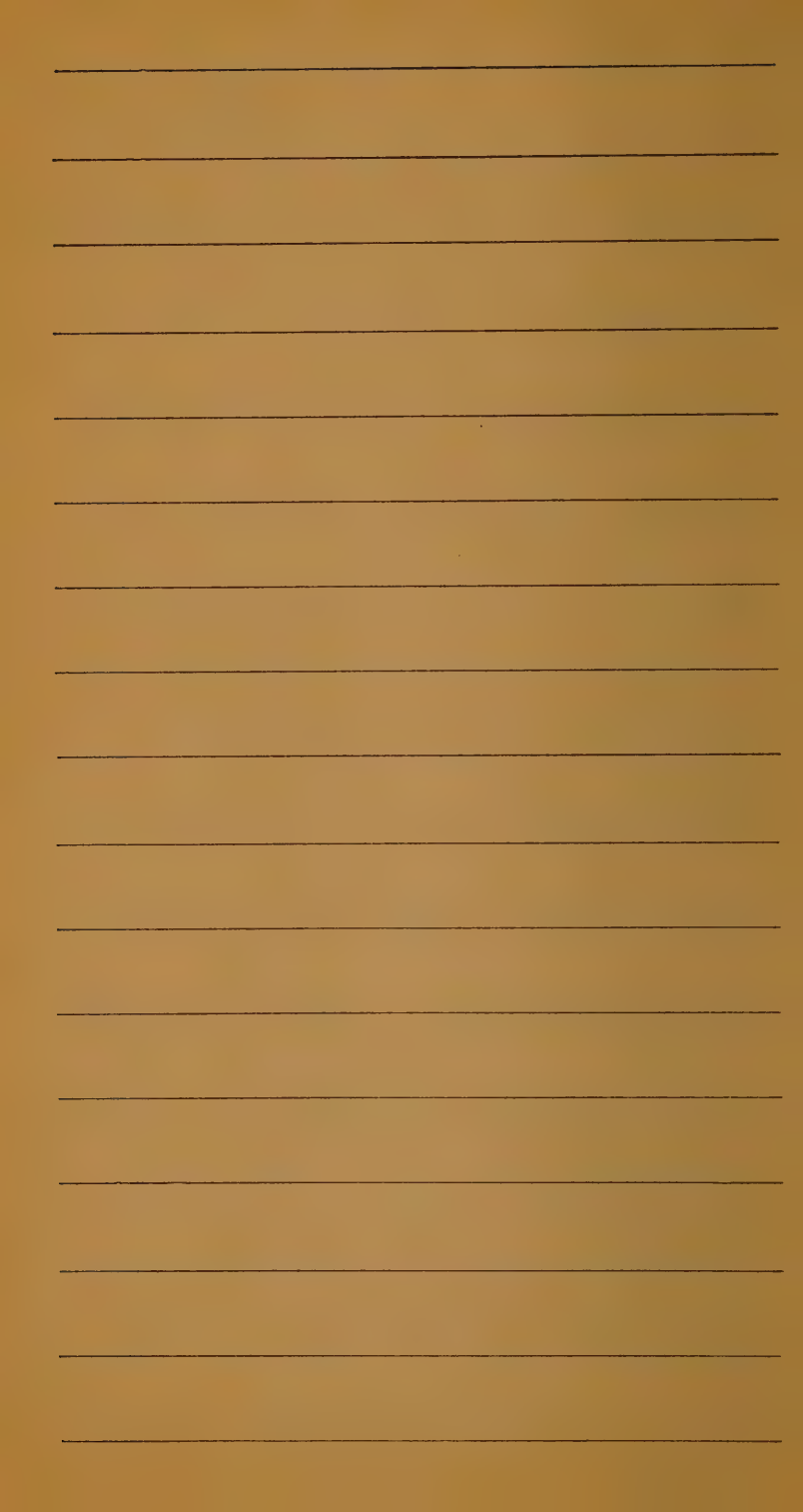


**LESTER  
PFISTER**  
— 187 —  
**HYBRIDS**

**LESTER  
PFISTER**  
— 187 —  
**HYBRIDS**

**LESTER  
PFISTER**  
— 187 —  
**HYBRIDS**





**LESTER  
PFISTER**

187

# HYBRIDS

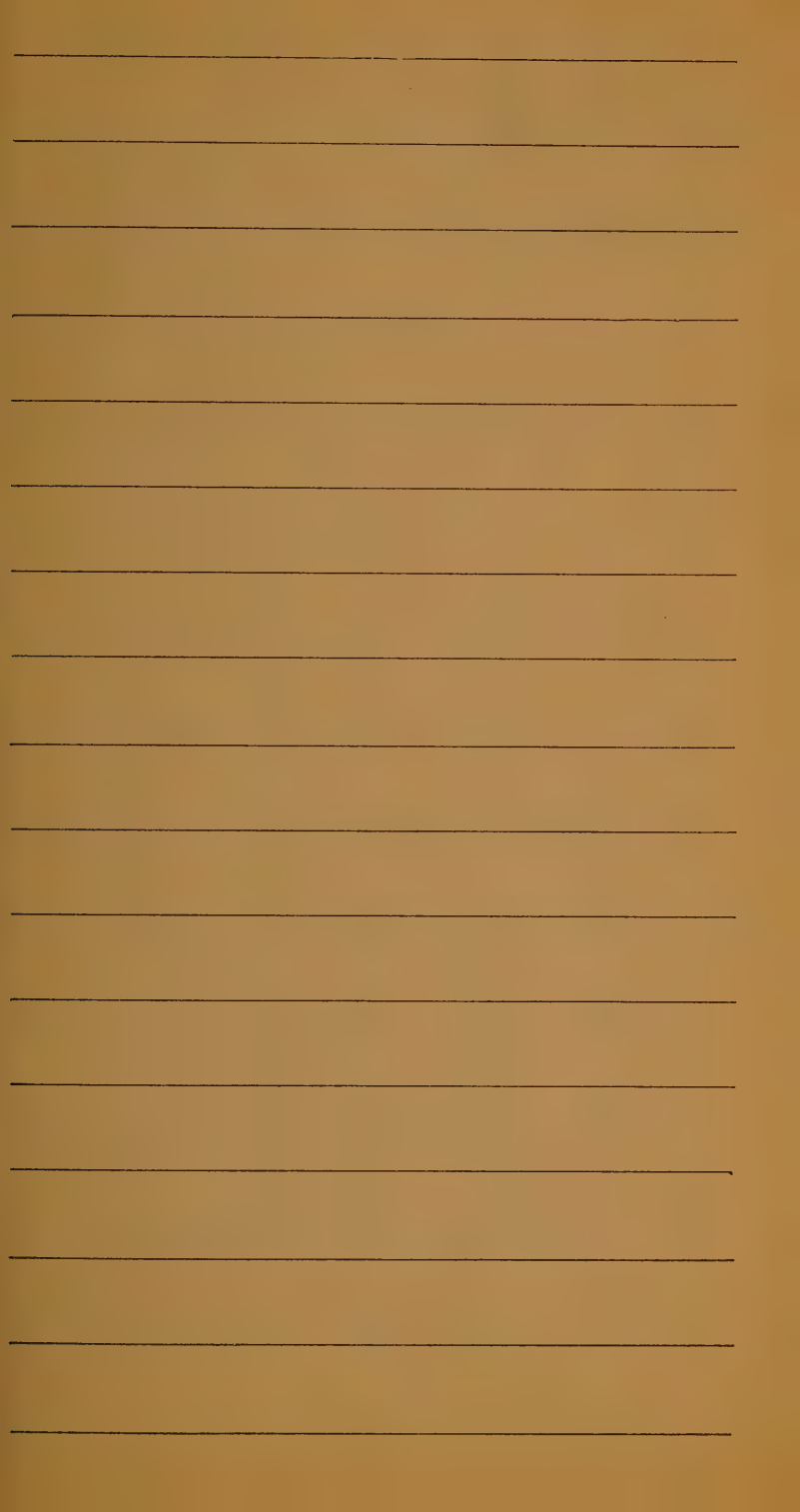
**LESTER  
PFISTER**

**187**

**HYBRIDS**

This image shows a single sheet of cream-colored paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.





**LESTER  
PFISTER**

**187**

**HYBRIDS**

187

# HYBRIDS

## HOW TO CORRECT YIELDS FOR MOISTURE CONTENT

At the same time you weigh your crop, shell a 2 lb. sample and seal in a fruit jar or glassine bag. Take it to your elevator to have moisture test made.

After determining the actual moisture in sample, refer to the table below. If corn is below 15.5% moisture, add weight in the amount of the percentage indicated. If corn is above 15.5% moisture, subtract an amount equal to the percentage indicated opposite the moisture in corn. For example: 100 bushels of corn with 10.5% moisture is equal to 105.9 bushels of 15.5% moisture corn or 100 bushels plus 5.9%.

| % Moisture<br>in Corn | % to<br>Add | % Moisture<br>in Corn | % to<br>Add |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 10.5                  | 5.9         | 13.0                  | 3.0         |
| 11.0                  | 5.3         | 13.5                  | 2.4         |
| 11.5                  | 4.7         | 14.0                  | 1.8         |
| 12.0                  | 4.1         | 14.5                  | 1.2         |
| 12.5                  | 3.6         | 15.0                  | 0.6         |

| % Moisture<br>in Corn | % to<br>Subtract | % Moisture<br>in Corn | % to<br>Subtract |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 15.5                  | 0.0              | 20.5                  | 5.9              |
| 16.0                  | 0.6              | 21.0                  | 6.5              |
| 16.5                  | 1.2              | 22.0                  | 7.7              |
| 17.0                  | 1.8              | 23.0                  | 8.9              |
| 17.5                  | 2.4              | 24.0                  | 10.1             |
| 18.0                  | 3.0              | 25.5                  | 11.8             |
| 18.5                  | 3.6              | 30.5                  | 17.8             |
| 19.0                  | 4.1              | 35.5                  | 23.7             |
| 19.5                  | 4.7              | 40.5                  | 29.6             |
| 20.0                  | 5.3              | 50.5                  | 41.4             |

# **GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR YELLOW CORN, WHITE CORN AND MIXED CORN**

| Grade No.     | Mini-<br>mum test<br>weight<br>per<br>bushel                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Maximum limits of— |                                            |                 |                  |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Mois-<br>ture      | Cracked<br>corn and<br>foreign<br>material | Damaged kernels |                  |
|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                    |                                            | Total           | Heat-<br>damaged |
|               | <i>Pounds</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <i>Percent</i>     | <i>Percent</i>                             | <i>Percent</i>  | <i>Percent</i>   |
| 1.....        | 54                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 14.0               | 2                                          | 3               | 0.1              |
| 2.....        | 53                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 15.5               | 3                                          | 5               | .2               |
| 3.....        | 51                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 17.5               | 4                                          | 7               | .5               |
| 4.....        | 48                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 20.0               | 5                                          | 10              | 1.0              |
| 5.....        | 44                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 23.0               | 7                                          | 15              | 3.0              |
| Sample grade. | Sample grade shall include corn of the class Yellow Corn or White Corn, or Mixed Corn, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality. |                    |                                            |                 |                  |

From U. S. G. S. A. Form No. 90, Revised 1941.

## **AVERAGE CROP PRODUCTION COSTS**

### *Six Year Average*

| <u>Crop</u> | <u>Cost Per Bushel</u> |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Corn        | \$ .87                 |
| Soybeans    | 1.71                   |
| Oats        | .78                    |
| Wheat       | 1.55                   |

### *Average Net Profit Per Acre*

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| Corn            | \$16.83    |
| Soybeans        | 10.87      |
| Wheat           | 10.45      |
| Oats            | 8.62 loss  |
| Hay and Pasture | 22.96 loss |

# HOW TO COMPUTE CAPACITY OF CRIBS

## *Square or Rectangular Cribs*

Multiply the length by the width by the depth of grain (all in feet). Multiply this sum by 2 and divide by 5. The result is the number of bushels ear corn at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for shelling percentage and moisture as directed on preceding pages.

## *Round Cribs*

Multiply the diameter (distance across center) by the diameter. Multiply this sum by the depth (all in feet). Multiply the sum by .315. The result is bushels at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for moisture and shelling percentages.

## *Piles of Corn*

When heaped in form of a cone: Square the depth and square the inches of slant height (i.e., multiply each by itself). Subtract the lesser of these amounts from the greater. Multiply the difference obtained by the depth in inches. Multiply this product by .0024. The result is the bushels shelled corn at 70 lbs. bu. basis. Correct for moisture and shelling percentage. When corn is heaped against a straight wall divide this result by two.

*The above formulas give bushels of 70 lb. basis ear corn. For shelled corn capacities in bushels double number bushels ear corn and correct for moisture content.*



# 1961

| JANUARY   |    |    |    |    |    |    | FEBRUARY |    |    |    |    |    |    | MARCH    |    |    |    |    |    |    | APRIL    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| S         | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  |
| 1         | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | ..       | .. | .. | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | ..       | .. | .. | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| 8         | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 5        | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 5        | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 2        | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |
| 15        | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 12       | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 12       | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 9        | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 22        | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 19       | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 19       | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 16       | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 29        | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26       | 27 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26       | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | 23       | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| ..        | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MAY       |    |    |    |    |    |    | JUNE     |    |    |    |    |    |    | JULY     |    |    |    |    |    |    | AUGUST   |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| S         | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  |
| ..        | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | ..       | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 2  | 3  | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | ..       | .. | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  |
| 7         | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 4        | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 2        | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 6        | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 14        | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 11       | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 9        | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 13       | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 21        | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 18       | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 16       | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 20       | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 28        | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | 25       | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | 23       | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 27       | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. |
| ..        | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30       | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SEPTEMBER |    |    |    |    |    |    | OCTOBER  |    |    |    |    |    |    | NOVEMBER |    |    |    |    |    |    | DECEMBER |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| S         | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  |
| ..        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 2  | 1        | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | ..       | .. | .. | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 2  |
| 3         | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 8        | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 5        | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 3        | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  |
| 10        | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15       | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 12       | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 10       | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17        | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 22       | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 19       | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 17       | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24        | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 29       | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26       | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | 24       | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| ..        | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# 1962

| JANUARY   |    |    |    |    |    |    | FEBRUARY |    |    |    |    |    |    | MARCH    |    |    |    |    |    |    | APRIL    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| S         | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  |
| ..        | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | ..       | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 2  | 3  | ..       | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 2  | 3  | 1        | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  |
| 7         | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 4        | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 4        | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 8        | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 14        | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 11       | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 11       | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 15       | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 21        | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 18       | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 18       | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 22       | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 28        | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | 25       | 26 | 27 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 25       | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 29       | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MAY       |    |    |    |    |    |    | JUNE     |    |    |    |    |    |    | JULY     |    |    |    |    |    |    | AUGUST   |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| S         | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  |
| ..        | .. | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 2  | 1        | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | ..       | .. | .. | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  |
| 6         | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 3        | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 8        | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 5        | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 |
| 13        | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 10       | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15       | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 12       | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 20        | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 17       | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 22       | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 19       | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 27        | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | 24       | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 29       | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26       | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. |
| SEPTEMBER |    |    |    |    |    |    | OCTOBER  |    |    |    |    |    |    | NOVEMBER |    |    |    |    |    |    | DECEMBER |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| S         | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S        | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  |
| ..        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 2  | ..       | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | ..       | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 2  | 3  | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1  | 2  |
| 2         | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 7        | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 4        | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 2        | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |
| 9         | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 14       | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 11       | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 9        | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16        | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 21       | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 18       | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 16       | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23        | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 28       | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | 25       | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | 23       | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30        | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30       | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |







